

## ARCHIBALD DOCUMENTS MADE PUBLIC

Parliament Gets Let-  
ters of Bernstorff  
and Dumba

## PAPEN TALKS OF IDIOTIC YANKEES

Austrian Envoy Says Wil-  
son Will Control Any  
Action by Congress.

## BERNSTORFF DEFENCE

German Envoy Says His Activi-  
ties Were Forced by British  
Command of Seas.

London, Sept. 21.—The letters from Ambassador Dumba, Captain von Papen and Ambassador von Bernstorff to German and Austrian officials, which were taken from James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities at Falmouth, were read in Parliament to-day. Discussions of strikes in the munition plants of the United States and references to newspaper propaganda are among the subjects of the correspondence.

In a private letter to his wife, Captain von Papen writes of the "idiotic Yankees," and the whole batch of the correspondence is decidedly illuminating as to the attitude of the German and Austrian diplomats toward the United States government and its institutions.

The documents included a letter from Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, to Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which criticized Secretary of State Lansing's reply to Baron von Burian's protest against the large deliveries of weapons to the Allies. The letter declares that the legal arguments of Mr. Lansing are "certainly very weak," but adds that to return to the question is useless, "having regard to the somewhat self-willed temper of the President."

The copy of Ambassador von Bernstorff's letter to Secretary Lansing, forwarded to the Foreign Office at Berlin, is an exhaustive defence of German activities in the United States, as exposed by "The New York World" and published broadcast over the country. The letter was never made public by the State Department.

Count von Bernstorff was particularly bitter in his comments on the partnership of the American press, and charged that it was largely influenced by British subventions, which, when attempted by the Germans, raised a cry of the violation of neutrality.

The letter of Dr. Dumba, which is dated August 20, says: "The reply of Secretary of State Lansing to the note of June 29, in which your excellency protested against the enormous deliveries of weapons and munitions to the Allies from the United States, was published here—I do not know whether with the agreement of the Austrian government—on the 16th ultimo.

"As was to be expected, the refusal was quite categorical. The legal arguments are certainly very weak, for the references to articles supplied by Germany and Austria during the Boer war are not to the point and are misleading, for at the time Germany claimed the right to send foodstuffs to the Boers via the neutral port of Lorenzo Marques, and, I am not mistaken, carried the point after the war against England.

"The true ground for the discouraging attitude of the President lies, as his confident, Mr. House already informed me in January and now has repeated, in the fact that the authorities in a serious crisis would have to rely on neutral foreign countries for all their war materials. At no price and in no case will Mr. Wilson allow this source to dry up."

Wilson "Self-Willed."

"For this reason I am of the opinion that a return to the question, whether officially, by replies of your excellency or by a semi-official conversation between myself and the Secretary of State, will not only be useless, but, even, having regard to the self-willed temper of the President, harmful.

"In this matter I agree entirely with the view expressed by Consul Schweigel in a report attached. The President has broken all the bridges behind him and made his point of view so definite that it is impossible for him to retreat from this position.

"As last autumn, he can always force his personal influence either through the House of Representatives or through his point of view against their better judgment, or, on the other hand, in the Senate can overthrow the resolution already voted in favor of prohibiting the export of guns and munitions. In the circumstances any attempts

## Miss Farrar Reported Engaged to Lou-Tellegen, French Actor



MISS GERALDINE FARRAR.

Broadway buzzed with a big rumor last night. It concerned nothing less than the engagement to wed of Miss Geraldine Farrar, grand opera star extraordinary. The man in the case is Lou-Tellegen, the statuesque French actor, who first came to this country as leading man for Sarah Bernhardt five years ago.

The rumor struck the theatrical district about the time that the theatres were discharging their crowds. As it flew from mouth to mouth it began to acquire a semblance of authenticity. It was recalled that the singer and the

## COHAN & HARRIS ADOPT CUT PRICES

Firm's Candler Theatre Takes Shubert Scale Despite Denial Monday.

The first move of the theatrical "syndicate" toward decreased prices was made last night by Cohan and Harris. The Candler Theatre, owned by that firm and playing one of its biggest successes, adopted the decreased price scale, put into effect by the Shuberts on Monday night. Immediately after the reduction of prices by the Shuberts, George M. Cohan had said emphatically that \$2 would continue to be the price for all orchestra seats at all of his theatres.

Simultaneously, the Longacre Theatre, owned by the Times Producing Corporation, and regarded as syndicate property, announced reductions for the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

On Broadway it was the action of Cohan and Harris that caused the tongues of theatrical men to wag. Sam H. Harris, the junior member of the firm, is secretary of the managers' association, the body that has been doing its best to keep prices up. The firm, moreover, is one of the most important in the syndicate, and was being counted on to take a stand in the matter of reduced prices.

Those "in the know" believe last night's drop at the Candler is but the forerunner of similar action at other syndicate houses. A few days ago this was not considered possible, but the fact that George M. Cohan's firm has taken the step has caused theatrical men to believe that anything can happen.

The attraction at the Candler Theatre is "The House of Glass." The price scale adopted last night, and which will be effective at all performances, included the reduction of part of the orchestra to \$1.50 and of balcony seats to \$1.00, \$1.75 and 50 cents. There is only one balcony at this theatre.

Longacre Follows.

At the Longacre Theatre, where "The Girl Who Smiles" is playing, orchestra seats on all matinee days may be purchased hereafter for \$1.50 and \$1.

Sam H. Harris, in discussing the situation last night, said all syndicate theatres have arranged with Joseph Le Blang to handle their balcony and gallery tickets. Le Blang, who has had almost a monopoly of the cut rate business in New York, will receive a commission of 10 per cent on all tickets sold, but will not be permitted to sell at less than box office prices.

The arrangement with Le Blang was made, Harris intimated, to keep the former from selling cut rate tickets. Although there are ways in which Le Blang could secure them if the managers refused to deal with him. The advertisements of Le Blang appeared in a way that conveyed the impression that he had cut rate tickets for sale. Endeavors would be made by the managers to persuade Le Blang to modify his advertisements, said Harris, but he refused to do so. The theatre reopened following an interlude due to the hot spell.

## COMSTOCK, Foe OF VICE, DIES AFTER RELAPSE

Fighting Attack of Pneumonia When a Sudden Change Brings Death.

## WIFE AND DAUGHTER WITH HIM AT END

Noted for Years for His Crusades Against Immorality—Leader in Suppression Society.

Summit, N. J., Sept. 21.—Anthony Comstock, secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, died to-night at his home here. Only his wife and daughter were present.

Mr. Comstock was seized with intermittent fever while on his vacation ten days ago, which later developed into pneumonia. For the last two or three days he appeared weaker, but yesterday he was strong enough to dictate to a stenographer notes on matters pertaining to the society. He failed rapidly to-day, and died at 8:15.

Mr. Comstock was born at New Canaan, Conn., on March 7, 1834, the son of Thomas A. and Polly (Lockwood) Comstock. He was educated at Wyckoff's Academy, at New Canaan, and at the New Britain High School. Soon after he left the latter institution he was bereaved in the death of his brother at the battle of Gettysburg, and at once he volunteered to fill the vacant place in the ranks. He fought through the rest of the war, and then came to New York to earn a living. He became a drygoods salesman in the employ of Cochrane, McLean & Co., then on the lower part of Broadway, and while in that occupation received an impetus toward what soon became his life work. His indignation and disgust were roused at sight of an obscene book which was passing from hand to hand among his fellow clerks. Learning from one of them where it had been procured from a dealer in Centre Street, he summoned a policeman and went thither. The policeman tried to warn the dealer that Mr. Comstock was likely to make trouble for him and in consequence of himself made the subject of a complaint.

That was on March 2, 1872. Within twenty-four hours Mr. Comstock made seven arrests of purveyors of filthy books and pictures. He was arrested himself on the same day for obscenity. The position on the southern front was not so favorable. The brilliant strategic defeat inflicted by General von Hindenburg on this front completely frustrated their plan for the invasion of South Russia, with Kiev as their objective. This Russian success will produce an excellent result on the spirit of the retreating western and northern armies.

London, Sept. 21.—The German encircling movement against the Russian army which evacuated Vilna has appreciably intensified and tightened, and the retreating forces are now virtually without rail communication.

The latest Berlin official communication shows important advances by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's right wing as well as progress by Prince Leopold of Bavaria on the center.

Fighting rearguard engagements all the way, the Germans have crossed the railway from Lida to Baranovich and are now in the region southeast of Novogrudok. The last line of retreat from Vilna appears, therefore, to have been pierced, while the Teutons are moving northeast through Slonim.

Retreat Lies in North.

The only hope for the Russians now seems to be along the Vilna-Molodechno front, which is held by the German cavalry, which has swarmed about both flanks of the retreating army and stands astride their main lines of communication. It is possible that these encircling forces are too weak to impede General Ruzsky's forces.

Passing Oshmyana and Soly, the Russian army is now preparing for crossings over the Viliya River, under conditions regarded as favorable. The Germans in their pursuit have occupied territory only as far as the Mershan River.

Russians Destroy Bridges.

The Russians not only have destroyed the bridges, culverts and tunnels along the railroad line, but the roadbed itself where it passes through the forests. The troops of General Hindenburg are now operating in three directions—Dvinsk, Lida and Molodechno—aiming at a general junction at Minsk with forces from Slonim.

It is apparent that the cautious strategy of Grand Duke Nicholas was abandoned for the moment and that General Ruzsky's troops remained in Vilna so long.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's plans for a junction of his wings seem to have had a great chance of success.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

# Bulgars Call Out All Troops; Germans Mass on Serb Border; Britain Faces Record Budget

## RUSSIAN ARMY ELUDES GERMAN TRAP AT VILNA

Czar's Force Has Beaten Back Enemy, Says Petrograd.

## HINDENBURG CUTS LINE BELOW LIDA

Cavalry Holding Northern Front Fails to Meet Attack, Is Report.

Petrograd, Sept. 21 (dispatch to "The Daily News," London).—The Vilna army group has successfully extricated itself from the difficulties of envelopment on three sides by the enemy. That state of affairs can be made definitely. After violent combats for the crossing of the middle Viliya, the Russians retreated from Vilna toward Oshmyana, fighting on their flanks and front so successfully that the enemy was compelled to fall back from the Novo Vileisk-Molodechno line.

After entering Vilna the enemy evidently extended his line along a front of thirty miles, to the station of Finakow, south of which the Russians are still holding. The successful action of the Russians south of the Dvinsk, at the village of Vidys, may prove a serious threat to the German rear operating on both sides of the railway from Novo Syvzentziany to Glubokoe.

It is expected that German, having gained Vilna at the cost of colossal losses, will continue to drive a wedge in between the Pripiet marshes and the Dvinsk region, simultaneously conducting a deep turning move on the Dvina line and developing an advance from the Slonim region.

The position on the southern front continues. The brilliant strategic defeat inflicted by General von Hindenburg on this front completely frustrated their plan for the invasion of South Russia, with Kiev as their objective. This Russian success will produce an excellent result on the spirit of the retreating western and northern armies.

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## McKenna Puts Forward World's Biggest Budget

Colossal Measure Would Meet War Expenses by Raising Income Tax 40 Per Cent and Demanding Sacrifices from Rich and Poor Alike.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Sept. 22.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, introduced the greatest budget in history yesterday, imposing taxes which will mean the greatest financial sacrifices for every section of the community, from the rich man with an income of \$500,000 yearly, who will pay \$170,145 income tax, to the humblest workgirl, who will find every necessity of life raised in price.

It was not only Mr. McKenna's first budget, but also the first real war budget dealing with the largest figures ever mentioned in state finance, and providing for the largest revenue ever raised by any country.

It covers an area of taxation before unthought of. It disregards all fiscal theories, and directs itself largely to reducing consumption at home and discouraging importation. Taking account of the additional taxes imposed by Mr. Lloyd George last May, the present British revenue stands at \$1,360,000,000, while expenditure is on a basis of \$2,500,000,000 daily, and will probably rise later to \$25,000,000 a day.

The war services, plus the normal outgoing, will bring the total expenditure to \$7,950,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

## 40 Per Cent Income Tax Increase.

The drastic rise of 40 per cent in the income tax will hit the lower middle class especially hard. A man earning \$2,000 a year under Mr. Lloyd George's previous increase had to pay \$90 income tax yearly. Now he will pay \$140, because not only is the tax increased, but he is not allowed to claim as much abatement as previously.

The additional super-tax will also hit the rich terrifically, because, as already acknowledged, it has now reached the practical limit. Even the moderately rich will be severely embarrassed. A man earning \$25,000 a year will pay \$5,145 in income tax alone.

The excess profit tax will only add profits made from the war, but at 50 per cent, including those who have made money from agencies, it is certain to have a wide-reaching result.

Coming to the actual homes of the

## STERN WORK AHEAD IN BRITISH FINANCE

House of Commons Listens Grimly to Government's Budget Proposals.

By FRANCIS W. HIRST.  
(Editor of "The Economist.")  
(Special Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 21.—I have just been listening to our third war budget. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, went to work in a very businesslike way. I have heard the budget speech of every Chancellor of the Exchequer since the beginning of the war, but none took so much of the taxpayer's money in so short a time. It was almost a case of "No flowers, by request," as at funerals, for the House of Commons knew it was in for stern work and did not want political rhapsodies. It was all as matter of fact, as the facts themselves required. There was no word painting. They stood out like black, frowning rocks across the stream of our national life—a painful bar and menace to future progress.

It is to be a budget, said Mr. McKenna at the outset, of "unprecedented burdens," and he redeemed his promise. Certainly there has been no such heavy addition to taxation since the Napoleonic wars. On the other hand, the taxation of the working classes after this budget will be much less heavy than it was a century ago.

The new taxes that hit the poor hardest are the additional duties on sugar, tea and tobacco. Import duties are sops to tariff reformers, and Mr. McKenna's defence of them delighted a section of the Tory party. It sounded like an echo of the tariff reform orations which we heard ten years ago, but it was explained as a means of assisting American exchange.

The increase of the income tax and the proposed mainly of the rich men in a representative democracy capable of a crisis of imposing heavy sacrifices on wealth. This income and super taxes on millionaires rise to nearly seven shillings in the pound. Men with \$100,000 income will pay \$34,000.

The reduction of exemptions to the limit of the income tax from £160 to £130 is a sound measure. A wider basis for direct taxation is better for a democracy like ours.

The figures of expenditure and debt were received as gloomily as they were uttered. But the House took the budget very well. It should have a sustaining effect on British credit, for we are the only belligerent power which has made ample provision for interest and a sinking fund on its new war debt.

The increase of postal and telegraph tolls is hard on newspapers, which have suffered heavily by the war, owing to the enormous decline in advertising.

One effect of the budget will be to ridicule our competitors in their efforts to show that this country has not done its share.

## Sofia Mobilizing to Maintain "Armed Neutrality."

## BALKAN STATES READY TO ACT

Nish Sends Men to Guard Eastern Frontier, Is Report.

## TEUTONS BEGIN DRIVE

Berlin Sees Opening of Great Campaign to Force Way to Turkey.

Washington, Sept. 21.—General mobilization of all military forces in Bulgaria, effective to-day, for the purpose of armed neutrality, has been ordered by the Bulgarian government.

Official announcement of this order was communicated by his government to Mr. Panaretov, the Bulgarian Minister here.

London, Sept. 21.—Bulgaria has already mobilized 100,000 men, and several cavalry regiments have left Sofia for unknown destinations, according to reports from Athens. Officials and diplomats in Greece are greatly disturbed over the situation.

Greece, Serbia and Rumania are believed to have signed an agreement for united action should the Teutons launch a drive through the Balkans in an effort to aid the Turk. That drive seems now to have begun. Bulgaria was excluded from the pact, because it was felt that she would throw in her lot with the Germans.

From Berlin come reports that the Serbian government has declared the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier "district a war zone. It is also reported that Bulgarian troops are concentrated near the Serbian frontier, and that German and Austro-Hungarian troops have been concentrated since a certain date along the Serbian border line.

Fifty Thousand Macedonians Called.

German reports say that the number of Macedonians who joined the Bulgarian colors on Friday is about 50,000. From trustworthy sources it is declared that traffic on Bulgarian railroads has been suspended temporarily.

Official reports from Austria and German Headquarters and dispatches from the Balkan capitals show that the long-expected Teutonic campaign against Serbia has now begun. Austrian and German artillery is bombarding Serbian positions south of the river frontier at various points along the 100-mile front between the mouths of the Drina and Morava rivers.

This action undoubtedly is intended as a cover to the throwing of a force across the river and the seizure of a bridge head whence the new "steam roller" can be started. Just where a crossing will be attempted is unknown.

Follow Rouse of Crusaders.

The shortest route to Bulgaria would lead through the northeastern corner of Serbia, where barely thirty miles of Serbian territory intervenes between the Bulgarian and Hungarian borders. The difficult mountainous country, the absence of railroads and the proximity of the Rumanian frontier, however, speak in favor of the old route of the crusaders, further to the west, through the broad and fertile Morava Valley. Through this valley run roads and a railway line to Bulgaria and Turkey. This railway reaches the Danube at two points—Belgrade and Semendria—both of which are under bombardment.

Berlin, Sept. 21 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The report of the German headquarters staff announcing that German artillery had opened fire upon Serbian positions near Semendria and had driven the Serbians from their positions after shelling their batteries, is greeted by the German newspapers, says the Overseas News Agency to-day, as the opening of a large scale of a German campaign against Serbia.

## ASK NEW RUSSIAN CABINET

City Representatives Say War to Victory Means Chkr

London, Sept. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Moscow to-day says: "The Zemstvo Congress and municipal representatives, at their first day's meeting, took the stand which had been predicted. M. Tchelnikov, the Mayor of Moscow, summing up the view of the municipal councillors, said all were agreed that the war must be carried to a victorious conclusion, but to this the reassembling of the Duma and the reconstruction of the Cabinet were vitally necessary.

"Resolutions to this effect will be presented to Emperor Nicholas."

Serbia Overcomes Epidemics.

Naples, Sept. 21.—Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American Sanitary Commission to Serbia, states that the struggle against epidemics in that country has been most bitter, but that it is being won. Sanitary conditions are promising, he says, and the army is in good condition.

## Francis W. Hirst

Editor of the London "Economist"

is keeping Americans posted on English opinions in the present credit crisis as no other writer is doing. As the terms of the loan are becoming known it is of the utmost importance to follow British ideas on American banking methods as shown in his regular dispatches cabled to The Tribune. Mr. Hirst's article this morning on this page is significant. Can you afford to miss it?

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